

HANDBOOK OF OSHAWA

ONTARIO, CANADA



1928



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ONTARIO CANADA
1928



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Introduction

Owing to the many demands for a descriptive booklet of the City of Oshawa, Ontario, which on a per capita basis is one of the fastest growing cities of the Dominion of Canada, this has been compiled. This city being an industrial city in every sense of the word the information contained herein must therefore appertain to that particular activity.

It is interesting to note, however, that the history of this community is dated as far back as 1793, at which time Governor Simcoe planned, for military purposes, the road between Kingston and Toronto now known as the Kingston Road. The first white settler, Benjamin Wilson, from Vermont, drew his 200 acres of land and rations from the nearest fort or garrison for a period of three years. He settled on the lake shore at the mouth of the Oshawa Creek in 1794. In 1842 the town of Oshawa was composed of a few houses, two hotels and three general stores, and a tanning industry, which is now known as the Robson Leather Company. In 1872 the Ontario Malleable Iron Company commenced operations; in 1878 The McLaughlin Carriage Company which in 1907 became the McLaughlin Motor Car Company and in 1919 merged into the General Motors of Canada capitalized at that time at \$10,000,000; in 1888 the Williams Piano Company; in 1892 the Schofield Woollen Company, all of which are in operation today. Since that time the following industries now in operation were established:—Central Spring Company; Fittings, Ltd.; Oriental Textiles, Ltd.; Pedlar People Ltd.; and the W. E. Phillips Co. Ltd.

The close proximity (32 miles) to the old town of York, now known as the city of Toronto (population 550,000 1927) has always influenced and will still continue to influence the industrial development of the City of Oshawa.

For the information contained in this booklet the Chamber of Commerce is indebted to all who have contributed to its pages.

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Dominion Parliament Buildings, Ottawa, Canada

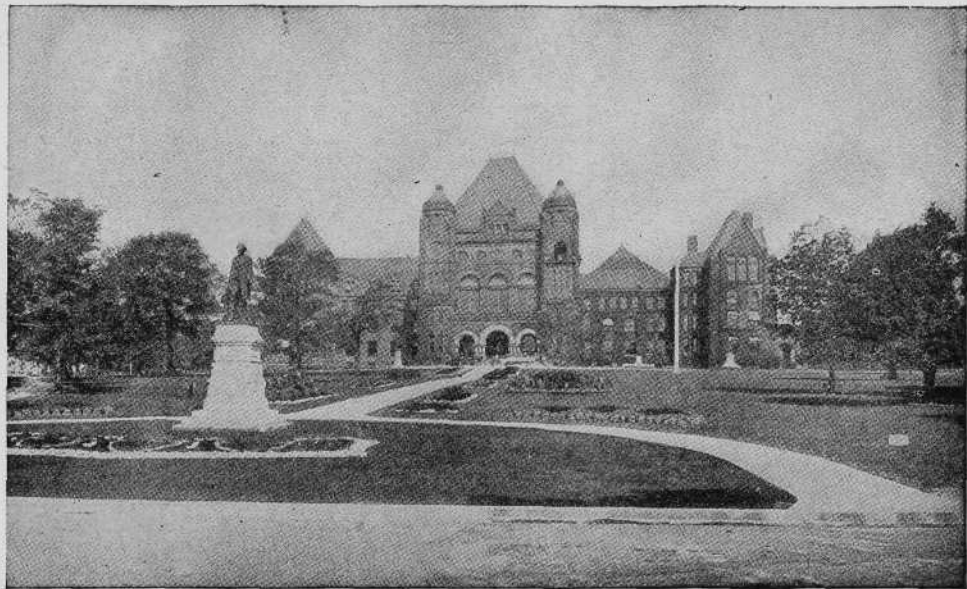
The Dominion of Canada

The Dominion of Canada comprises the whole of the northern half of North America with the exception, on the west, of Alaska, which belongs to the United States, and on the east, Labrador, which is under the jurisdiction of Newfoundland. On the East, Canada is washed by the Atlantic Ocean, the Pacific forms its Western boundary, and from the Arctic Ocean on the north it extends south to the international boundary between Canada and the United States. The area of the Dominion is 3,684,723 square miles, of which 3,603,910 are land. The land area is 29.6 times that of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or nearly equal to that of the Continent of Europe. Canada is twice the size of the Indian Empire. Add together the area of all the British territory in Australasia and the total is nearly 400,000 square miles less than the area of Canada. The total area of the British Empire, exclusive of territories held as mandatory from the League of Nations, is 13,153,000 square miles, of which over 28 per cent is under Canadian jurisdiction.

The area of Canada may be compared with United States and its dependent territories having 3,743,529 square miles; China inclusive of dependencies 4,277,170 and Brazil 3,275,510 square miles.

Canada, since Jacques Cartier landed at Gaspé in 1564 has become the home of over nine million people. 4,600,000 are of British and 2,500,000 of French origin.

Canada's evolution from an unbroken wilderness into a country producing annually billions of dollars' worth of agricultural, mineral and manufactured products constitutes an interesting story of growth. Manufacturing industry followed close on the heels of the early settlers whenever convenient water power was available. The export of domestic merchandise from Canada in 1927 represented \$131.54 per capita, the highest export trade per capita in the world.



Ontario Parliament Buildings, Toronto

Ontario

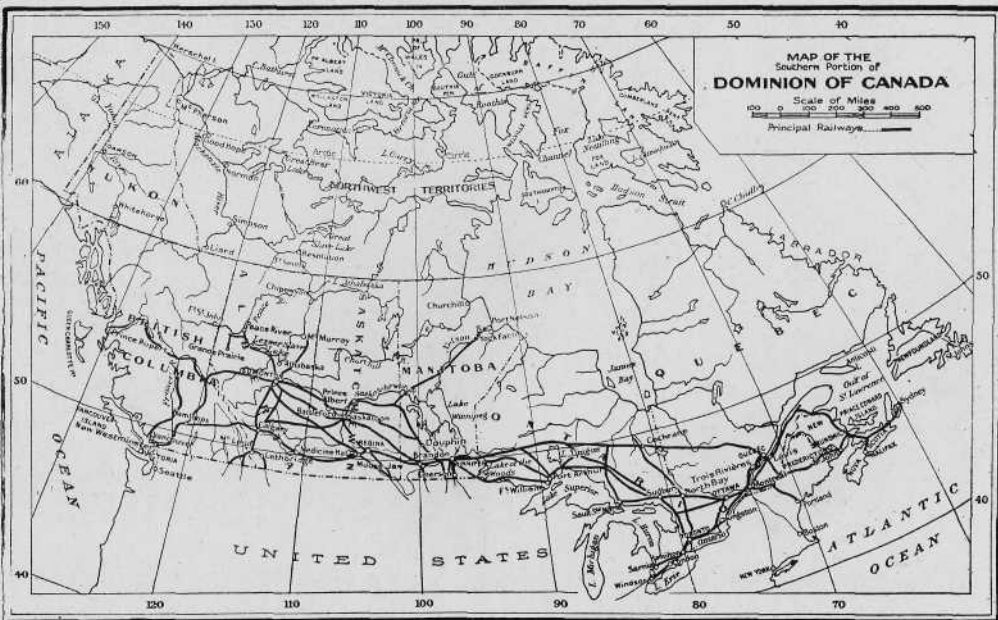
Canada's Premier Province

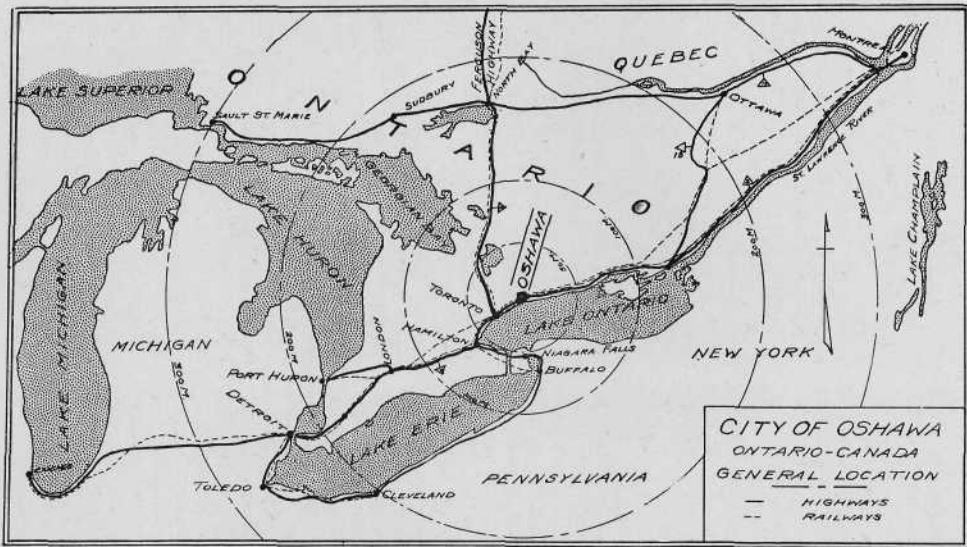
The Province of Ontario, comprising an area of 407,262 square miles (of which one tenth is water) is over three times the size of Great Britain and Ireland. It is situated in Eastern Canada and bounded on the south by the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence River, on the east by the Province of Quebec, on the west by Manitoba and on the North by Hudson Bay and the Arctic Ocean.

The population of Ontario was estimated in 1927 at 3,187,000—one third that of Canada. Its people mainly occupy what is known as "Southern Ontario." Owing to causes which are somewhat obscure, the isothermal lines across Ontario and the adjacent states vary extremely from straight lines, but on the whole the mean January temperature of this province is much higher than in the basin of the Mississippi river. Southern Ontario is as warm in January as Northern Missouri, 200 miles further south. The climate in Southern Ontario is peculiarly favorable to the growing of nearly every sort of grain and fruit, including peaches and grapes.

The chief natural resources of Ontario, in the order of their comparative importance, are its arable lands, timber areas, mineral deposits (production in 1926 over sixty two million dollars of which over thirty millions was gold) fisheries and game. Ninety per cent of the nickel supply of the world originates from this Province.

Ontario is the chief manufacturing province of the Dominion, having in 1925 9386 establishments producing almost every kind of manufactured article. The capital invested in manufactures was \$1,925,593,482 (increased by sixty millions in 1926) and had a gross value in products of \$1,527,154,660. In 1925 employment was given to 264,683 (23% female) with a pay roll of \$307,620,564. The four leading industries in order of value (in millions of dollars) of production in 1925 were: automobiles 110, flour and grist mill products 104½, slaughtering and meat packing 94½ and pulp and paper 74. The leading industrial centres in 1925 by value of products were Toronto 447 millions, Hamilton 122 millions and OSHAWA 47½ millions (increased to 80 millions in 1927).





Oshawa

The city of Oshawa, Ontario, located on Lake Ontario, 32 miles east of Toronto, has a population in 1928 estimated at 25,000. It is fast becoming one of the leading manufacturing cities in Canada, being incorporated as a city in 1923.

Transportation facilities and economical distribution of finished products to the domestic market have contributed largely to its growth in manufacturing. In the former the city is served by the two great Canadian railroads: Canadian National and Canadian Pacific main lines, Toronto to Montreal; the Oshawa street Railway, a subsidiary of the Canadian National, electrically operated serves all industrial plants, interswitching charges being absorbed in the general rate; Highway transportation is adequately served by the paved Provincial highway No. 2 extending from Windsor to Montreal passing through Toronto. Plans are completed for extensive harbour developments on Lake Ontario and up to date an expenditure of \$125,000 has been made.

Within a radius of fifty miles from the City of Oshawa there is a population of approximately 650,000 comprising the greatest single industrial area for its size in Canada.

There are at present over 8000 employed in the local industries representing an annual pay roll of over \$10,000,000. Labour conditions are particularly good and supply is readily available from such centres as the City of Toronto. 80% of the residents of Oshawa own their homes.

Among the products manufactured in the city are automobiles, castings, iron fittings, interior office and factory woodwork, leather goods, pianos and radio, plate glass windows, plushes, sheet metal products, springs, woollen goods.

There are a number of excellent manufacturing sites available in the city, from \$1,000 per acre up, with railway and civic conveniences, (or guaranteed to be supplied where reasonable and necessary) including land held by the city for industrial purposes. There are also a few factory buildings available.

It is the policy of the city Council and Chamber of Commerce (500 members) with the Industrial Commissioner to facilitate and encourage the establishment of manufacturing industries in the city and further information than is covered by this booklet is available on request to the Commissioner.

Oshawa Facts and Figures

Founded as a village 1840; incorporated as a Town 1879; and incorporated as a City March 8th, 1923. Area 3356 acres. Population 1919, 10,146; 1928 estimated at 25,000 (see page 63)

Major industries employ over 8000 with annual pay roll of over \$10,000,000 (see pages 31, and 34-59)

Manufactured products, Value in 1927—\$80,195,057, third largest value in Ontario. Main products, automobiles, castings, interior fittings, leather goods, pianos, pipe fittings, plate glass, plushes and velours, sheet metal products, steel springs, woollen goods.

Transportation—C.N.R., C.P.R., Oshawa Railway, Highway No. 2 and Lake Ontario.

Power, light and gas supplied by the Hydro Electric Power Commission of Ontario (see pages 21 and 23).

Waterworks system and filtration plant investment of over \$1,000,000; (for rates see page 23).

Pavement 27½ miles. Concrete sidewalks 70 miles.

Sites and buildings with all facilities available at reasonable cost.

Five branch banks and one loan and savings company.

Trading area within 50 miles radius includes population of 650,000.

Customs and excise receipts (1927) \$10,580,291 (see page 68).

Assessment 1928—\$13,389,400; debt \$3,465,342 (see page 66); tax rate 43½ mills (see page 67).

Building permits 1927, \$5,255,000 (see page 69).

Hotel accommodation—3 hotels—200 rooms.

80% of the residents own their own homes, mainly brick.

Nine public and separate schools; Collegiate Institute; Ladies' College and 2 Business Colleges (Total enrollment 5000).

Fifteen Churches of all denominations.

Four large parks 78 acres in addition to smaller places.

One of the finest equipped hospitals in Ontario.

One of the finest eighteen hole golf courses in Ontario.

Carnegie Library, Armouries, Masonic Temple and Great War Memorial. The last mentioned costing \$30,000.

Oshawa Labor Conditions, Supply and Wages

The labour conditions in Oshawa are pleasant and home-owning is within the reach of moderate income. 80% of the residents of Oshawa own their own homes. The workers are conservative, productive and permanent. Getting to and from work is not hurried, not delayed because of congestion as is found in the larger cities.

Properties for home building with all public utility facilities are obtainable at reasonable cost and new modern homes or rental of homes compare favorable in cost with other of the smaller cities in Ontario.

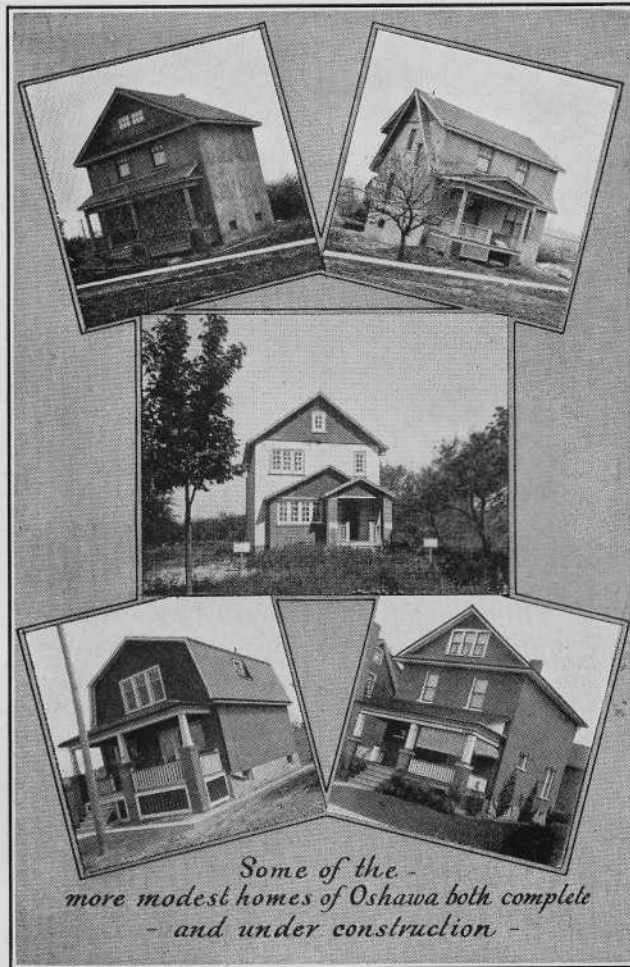
The happy labour condition in Oshawa is verified by letters received from manufacturers at present operating in the city, which are reproduced on pages 56-59.

Owing to the close proximity of the City of Toronto a ready supply of all male help is available. A branch of the Ontario Government Employment Agency is located in Oshawa.

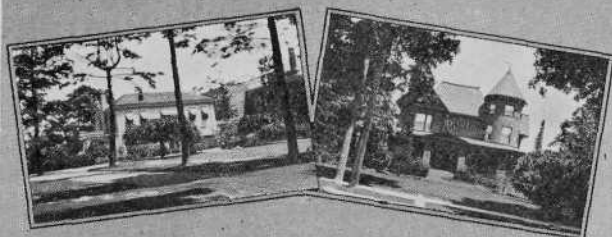
Manufacturers requiring female help will find in Oshawa an immediate supply available.

The regular working week consists of fifty hours and the prevailing rate of wages are unskilled 35 to 40 cents per hour and skilled metal trade workers from 55 to 85 cents per hour.

The wages for female help are controlled in practically all industries by the Minimum Wage Board of the Province of Ontario. The minimum wages to be paid female factory help in Oshawa are as follows:—Girls under 18 years of age \$7.00 per week increased to \$8.50 in six months and to \$10.00 the following six months; inexperienced adults over 17 years—six months at \$9.00 per week and the next six months \$10.00 per week; experienced female help a minimum of \$11.00 per week.



*Some of the -
more modest homes of Oshawa both complete
- and under construction -*



*Some of the
finer residences
in Oshawa -*

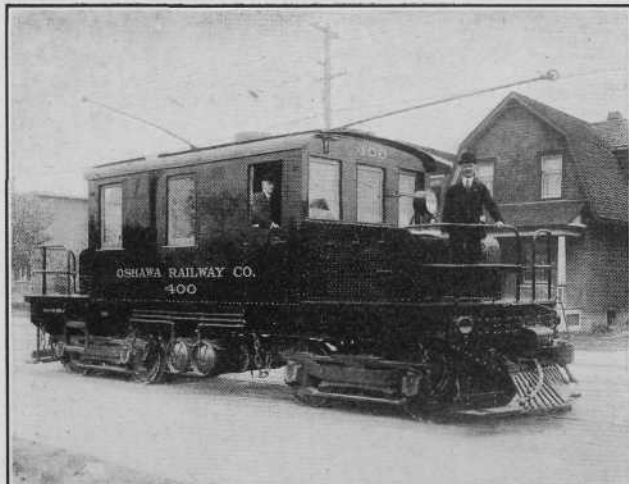
Oshawa Family Budget

COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS,
FUEL, LIGHTING AND RENT IN OSHAWA FOR MARCH 1928

(Based on a family of five persons)

Commodity	Quantity	Cost, c.
Beef, Sirloin Steak	2 lbs.	75.4
Beef, Shoulder Roast	2 "	43.4
Veal, Shoulder Roast	1 "	27.3
Mutton, Leg Roast	1 "	31.8
Pork, Fresh Roast Ham	1 "	24.6
Pork, Salt mess	2 "	53.6
Bacon, Breakfast	1 "	38.1
Lard, pure leaf	2 "	42.
Eggs, Fresh	1 Doz.	52.
Eggs, Storage	1 "	50
Milk6 Qts.	78.
Butter, Dairy solids	2 lbs.	87.4
Butter, Creamery pr	1 "	45.
Cheese	2 "	70.2
Bread, Plain White	15 "	109.5
Flour, family	10 "	41.
Rolled Oats	5 "	27.5
Rice, good, medium	2 "	23.8
Beans, handpicked	2 "	18.
Prunes, medium size	1 lbs.	14.6
Apples, evaporated	1 "	15.
Sugar, granulated	4 "	32.8
Sugar, yellow	2 "	15.4
Tea	1/2 "	36.8
Coffee, medium	1/4 "	14.7
Potatoes	1-3 bag	57.
Vinegar, spirit	1/16 Qt.	8
All foods ..		1125.7
Starch Laundry	1/3	3.9
Coal Anthracite	1/8 Ton	200.
Gas	700 Cu. Ft.	133.
Electricity	7 1/2 k.w.h.	42.
Total Fuel & Lighting		\$ 3.75
Rent 1/4 Month		\$ 8.13
Grand Total		\$23.17

(NOTE:—The above was compiled from the Labour Gazette.
The month of March is approximately the yearly average)



Electric Light & Power Rates

Hydro Electric Power Commission of Ontario

Alternating current 60 cycle—115-230V.

Residence Service

Service charge—33c gross per month. Consumption charges—4.5c per Kilowatt hour for all consumption up to the first 50 K.W.H. per month—plus 2c per K.W.H. for all additional consumption during the month. Minimum bill—83c gross. Prompt payment discount 10%.

Commercial Lighting

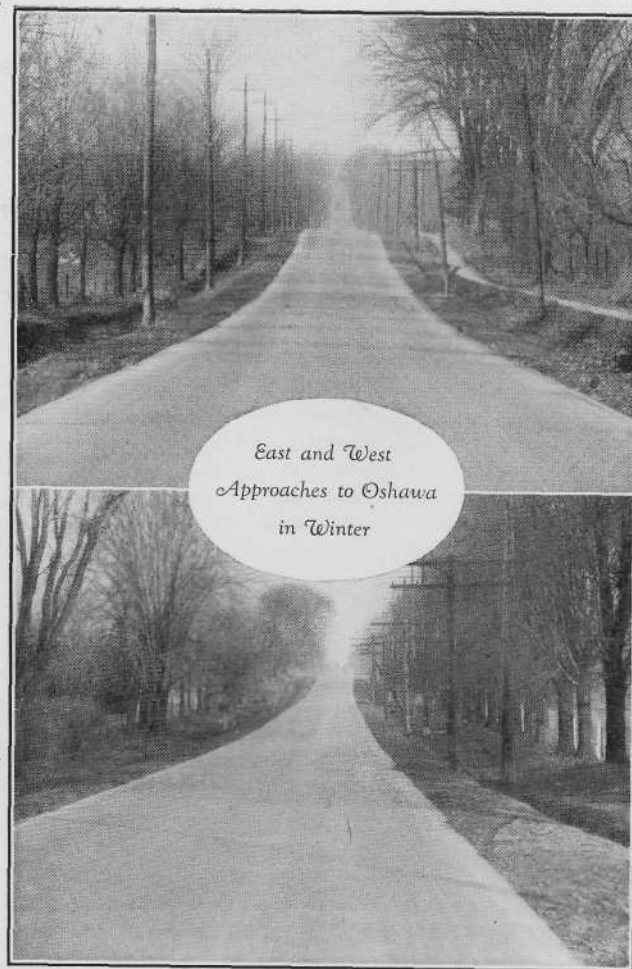
Service charge—5c per month per 100 watts of installed capacity or maximum demand. Minimum service charge 50c per month net. Consumption charge—4.5c per K.W.H. for all consumption up to the first 100 hours use per month of installed capacity or maximum demand—plus 2c per K.W.H. for all additional consumption. Minimum monthly bill—83c gross. Prompt payment discount 10%.

Flat Rate Water Heaters

\$50 per H.P. per annum gross. Prompt payment discount 10%.

Power

Alternating current—60 cycle—115-230V—\$1.00 per month per H.P. of connected load or maximum demand—2.3c per K.W.H. for all additional consumption up to the next 50 hours' monthly use—1.5c per K.W.H. for all additional consumption up to the next 50 hours' monthly use and .33c per K.W.H. for all additional consumption. Prompt payment discount 10%.



East and West
Approaches to Oshawa
in Winter

Oshawa Water Rates

Board of Water Commissioners

FLAT RATES. Dwelling, 1 family, 1 plain tap (hot and cold) \$2.50 per quarter—each additional family \$2.50 per quarter, each additional plain tap (hot and cold) 80c. Dwelling, 1 family, 1 plain tap (hot and cold) and 1 stool \$3.00 per quarter—each additional family \$3.00. Hose tap on unmetered service additional to schedule rates per year on any part thereof, payable on July quarter of each year \$2.00 per quarter.

SERVICE CHARGE. One service or family only, following rates per quarter— $\frac{5}{8}$ ", \$1.75; $\frac{3}{4}$ ", \$2.50; 1", \$4.00; $1\frac{1}{2}$ ", \$5.50; 2", \$7.75; 4", \$20.00 and 6" \$35.00 per quarter. Each additional service on meter \$1.00 per quarter.

WATER AT METER RATES—per 100 cu. ft.—Up to 2000 cubic feet per quarter per service or family $16\frac{1}{2}$ c—each additional 100 cu. ft. 12c.

SPRINKLER SYSTEMS, HOSE PIPES, or HYDRANTS for fire purposes when not metered—rate per quarter—Connection for each $\frac{1}{2}$ " hose line, \$3.00; 1", \$7.00; 2", \$14.00. Each fire hydrant two $2\frac{1}{2}$ " openings, per annum \$60.00, turning off and on \$1.00:

Oshawa Gas Rates

Hydro Electric Power Commission of Ontario

Domestic

Service charge, 45c per month; consumption charge, \$1.65 per cu. ft. per month. Special water heating rate \$1.10 per M cu. ft. per month. Minimum bill \$10.00 per year. Prompt payment discount 10%.

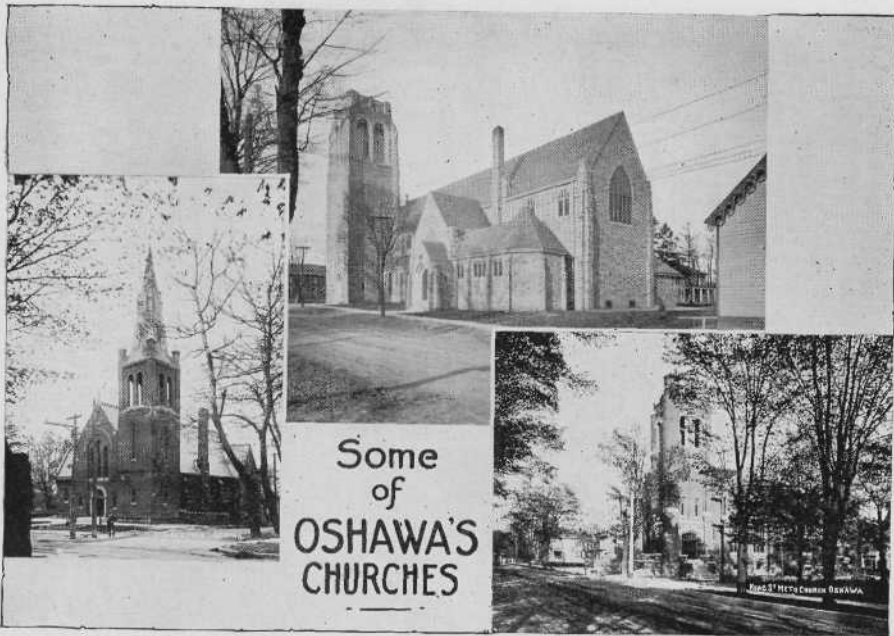
Commercial and Industrial

Class (a) Using less than 10M cu. ft. per month; \$2.10 per M cu. ft. per month. Special water heating rate \$1.10 per additional consumption.

Class (b) Using between 10 M cu. ft. and 50 M cu. ft. per month; \$2.05 per M for the first 10 M cu. ft. per month and \$1.95 per M for balance.

Class (c) Using over 50 M cu. ft. per month, \$1.95 per M for first 50 M cu. ft. per month and \$1.85 per M for balance.

Prompt payment discount for all above 10%.



Oshawa City Commissions

THE PARKS COMMISSION, having seven members, appointed by the City Council, the first of which was appointed in 1906, has jurisdiction of approximately 100 acres of park areas in the city of which the most important are the Alexandra, Central Memorial, Cowan and Lakeview Parks.

Alexandra park of 25 acres in the north section of the city is used as the annual fair grounds by the South Ontario Agricultural Society, (see page 22).

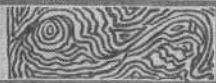
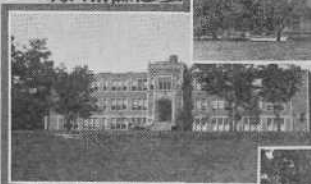
In the South fronting on Lake Ontario is Lakeview Park with its 65 acres of shade trees, orchard, meadow and beach. With its pavilion and amusement facilities it is fast becoming one of the most popular picnic and camping grounds in the Province of Ontario.

THE HOUSING COMMISSION, with five members, is very largely credited with Oshawa's enviable record in meeting the housing shortages at the close of the Great War, since which time loans totalling \$760,000 were extended to home builders. The Commission is now concerned only as a trustee Board for properties on which payments are yet being made, twenty years having been allowed in which to complete the purchase.

THE TOWN PLANNING COMMISSION, appointed since 1921, having seven members, although limited in its authority, is rendering the City an invaluable service.

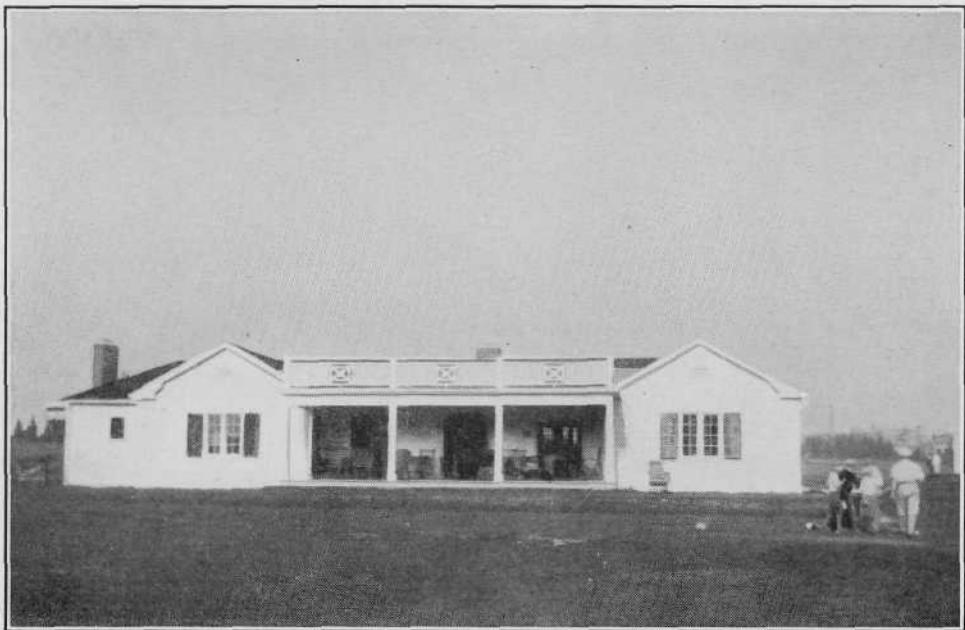
Under legislation enacted by the Ontario Government cities are empowered to have control over subdivisions in their suburban areas to the extent of three miles in every direction from the City limits. The rapid development of the city has required the active attention of the Commission to all improvements and all sub-division plans. Since the suburban area law went into effect plans have been made to conform to the city's future requirements as to location of streets, size of lots, etc. The Commission refuses to sanction any plan which does not conform to the necessary requirements.

Some of Oshawa's Educational Institutions



Views of Oshawa Fair



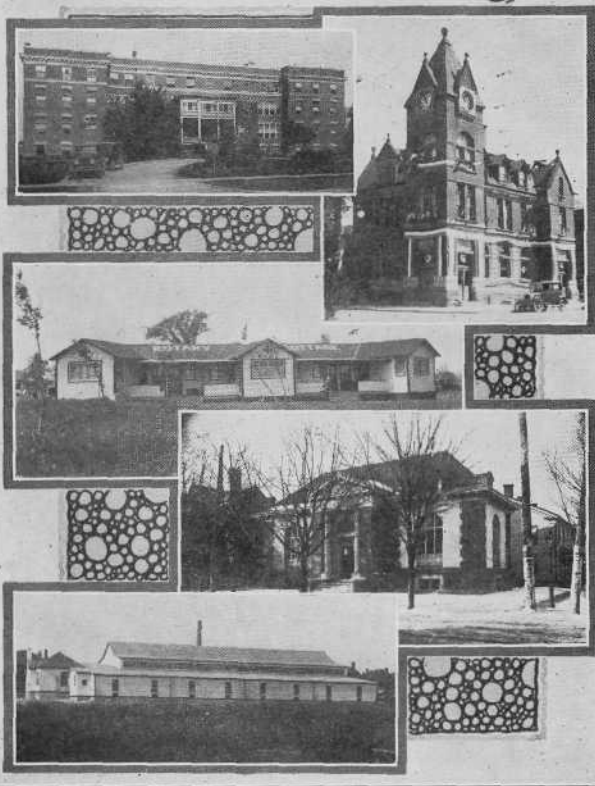


NEW CLUB HOUSE OSHAWA GOLF AND COUNTRY CLUB
One of the finest eighteen hole courses in Canada



Two of Oshawa's Parks and Pavilion

Some of Oshawa's Public Buildings



Industries of Oshawa

Oshawa is justifiably proud of all of its industries, they having been entirely responsible for its remarkable development. Pages 34-59 are therefore devoted to the major industries of the city which at the time of this publication employ over 8,000 hands, receiving a payroll of over \$10,000,000.

In addition to the major industries described there are a number of smaller ones such as publishing houses, lumber concerns, etc., which have developed from time to time according to the demand for their products and provide a service equal to similar industries operating in the larger centres.

Oshawa products are being shipped to all parts of the world, this being evidence that it is possible to produce manufactured articles in competition with the other countries.

An extract from a letter received from one of the largest manufacturers in the city states as follows: "Oshawa has always been in a position to offer the best of transportation, cheap electrical power, the best of banking facilities and a very happy labour condition." (See page 57).

The following is a list of the major industries as described by picture and word in pages 34 to 59:

- Central Spring Co. Ltd.—Steel Springs (page 38).
- General Motors of Canada—Automobiles (pages 34-37).
- Fittings, Ltd.—Fittings and castings (page 40).
- The Ontario Malleable Iron Co. Ltd.—Castings (page 42).
- Oriental Textiles Co. Ltd.—Plushes and Velours (page 44).
- Pedlar People, Ltd.—Sheet Metal Products (page 46).
- W. E. Phillips Co. Ltd.—Plate Glass, etc. (page 48).
- Robson Leather Co. Ltd.—Leather goods (page 50).
- Schofield Woollen Co. Ltd.—Woollen goods (page 52).
- Williams Piano Co. Ltd.—Pianos and radios (page 54).

Why and When Industries in Other Countries Should Establish Branch Plants in Canada

Extracts from an article published by Floyd S. Chalmers, Managing Editor of The Financial Post, Toronto, in Nation's Business, the official publication of the United States Chamber of Commerce in October 1927.

Investing Power Grows

Canada is now a large investing nation, even though it is still drawing immense amounts of American and British capital for investment.

It welcomes the opportunity of investment in branch plant organizations and when the Canadian owns stock in one of these industries he views it as a Canadian industry even though control may rest in the United States.

The Canadian welcomes the economic penetration of Americans. The fact that Americans have \$3,100,000,000 invested in this Country, representing a mortgage of 12 per cent on the total national wealth of the country, gives him no concern whatever. Even if the American manufacturer establishes his plant in Canada without the investment of a single dollar of Canadian capital he is assured of welcome.

But the Canadian investment interest, from the standpoint of publicity and the winning of goodwill, is worthy of consideration.

Labor is Excellent

Wage rates in Canada are very little below American wage scales. Production of the workmen will be found to fully equal that of American workmen and labor relations will be found to be excellent.

There are some factors in production costs, however, that are distinctly favorable in Canada. One is that of power. To any industry that uses a large amount of power Canada offers opportunities. Power is cheap in Canada, because 70 per cent. of the motive power of the entire nation is electric power and 97 per cent. of the electrical energy of Canada is produced from water power.

Transportation costs are cheap in Canada. The average freight revenue per ton mile of Canadian railroads is probably the lowest in the world; less than one cent.

The fact that Canada offers an abundant supply of easily available raw materials of practically every description, being far from the point of depletion, is also important.

"At what exact point does it become profitable to establish a branch plant in Canada?"

An American asked me that question. The answer must be general because the specific answer is different with each industry. But my general answer is this: It becomes profitable for the American industrialist to buy or erect a branch plant in Canada and set up a strictly Canadian sales organization when he reaches any of these milestones in the development of his Canadian trade;

When to Build a Branch Plant

When his sales in Canada reach the point that production of the necessary amount of goods can profitably be concentrated in one plant;

When he finds that his attempt to get into the 450,000,000 markets of the British Empire is being hampered by tariffs that are more favorable to British manufacturers than to American manufacturers;

When he determines that the Canadian or British people are showing a consumer's preference to British manufactured goods in his line and he decides that the best way to meet that obstacle is to put himself in a position to stamp his goods "British Made for British Trade," or "Canadian Made for Canadian Trade," just as many of his competitors are doing;

When he finds that his American goods have to be changed to meet the requirements of the Canadian or British markets and he has to put in new machinery and equipment in any event to meet those requirements;

When he finds that the Canadian market requires closer study and cultivation than absentee treatment can give it.

Those are the mile-stones. Many American manufacturers have not reached them in their Canadian or British Empire trade. But in the next few years many of them are going to anticipate their arrival eventually at one of these mile-stones, and by putting up their plants in Canada in the near future, will start to paint in a background of consumer preference and public goodwill.

General Motors of Canada, Limited

At the time this article was written, July 1928, the Oshawa factories of General Motors of Canada for the production of Cadillac, La Salle, McLaughlin-Buick, Oakland, Oldsmobile, Pontiac and Chevrolet automobiles covered 1,894,934 square feet of floor space—43½ acres. Of this huge total approximately one-third had been added during the preceding eighteen months.

In addition to these huge plants in Oshawa, General Motors operates immense truck and body building factories at Walkerville and a new million dollar plant at Regina is under construction. This Western factory will be Regina's largest industrial plant in volume of output, floor space and number of workers employed. A total of forty-nine acres of land are occupied by all these various units. All these plants are illustrated on the following pages.

Marking a milestone in the history of the Dominion's automotive industry, the half-millionth Canadian-built General Motors car rolled off the assembly line at the Oshawa plant in June 1928. The General Motors plant at Oshawa now has a capacity of 750 cars a day, or nearly one and a half per minute while this year's peak of employment saw 6,500 men and women at work in the various Oshawa factories—ninety-eight per cent. of whom are British born. Assembly lines are in operation at the Oshawa factories turning out this endless stream of Canadian-built automobiles. General Motors' huge output is made possible only by the highest type of craftsmanship and precision manufacture. Inspectors totalling one in five of the whole factory force, parts that fit more accurately than it would have been deemed possible a dozen years ago, and machines that reduce the human element of error to the lowest possible degree, all combine to produce, under volume output, cars lower in price and higher in quality than ever before.

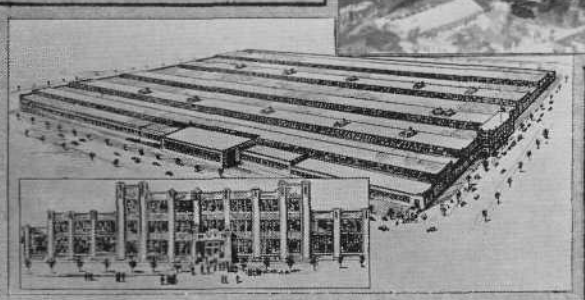
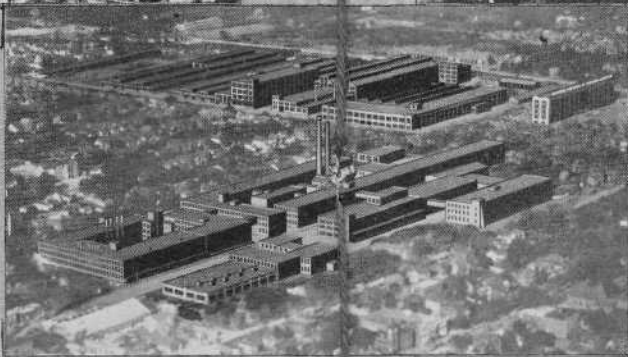
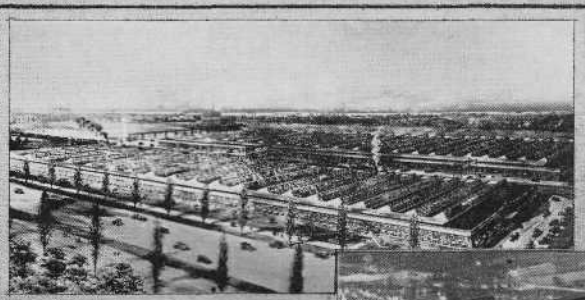
More than five thousand visitors, including many from foreign countries, are conducted through the Oshawa factories every year. One of the most interesting sights to be seen by the visitors is the large stamping plant, the

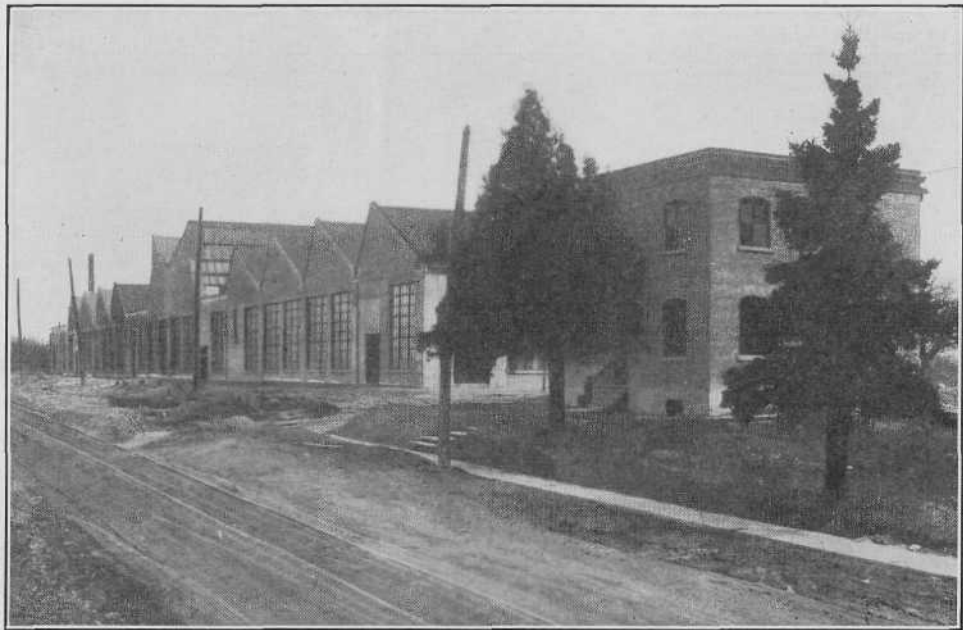
most modern of its kind in the Dominion. In this building, huge presses capable of exerting forces of several tons work side by side with delicate machines used in tracing the finest of designs. Other operations which visitors find of great interest are the immense plants where the cars are finished in duco in many artistic colors; the body building plants where Fisher Bodies are constructed and the export shipping department where, during the past year, General Motors Canadian-built cars were shipped to eighty-two foreign countries, including practically every country within the British Empire.

One of the new units in the expansion programme just completed is the administration building. This new office building incorporates such ultra modern features as Frigidaire-cooled drinking fountains, movable steel partitions and an elaborate inter-office communication system. Another recent addition is the auditorium, one of the finest of its kind on the continent, with ventilation, lighting system and stage equipment probably more efficient and up-to-date than those of any other industrial hall in Canada.

Great pains are taken to insure satisfaction on the part of owners of these Canadian General Motors cars. Service stations are located in practically every village, town and city in the Dominion. Central Parts Depots within twenty-four hours of each one of these service stations, are located at strategical points across the country. In order to bring the whole Canadian service organization to the highest degree of efficiency, General Motors have in operation a service school, to which all General Motors dealers may send their mechanics free of charge.

Two features of peculiar interest to the people of Oshawa are the new testing track and the parking space for employees cars behind the new office building. The testing track is a quarter mile in circumference, built of concrete, scientifically banked at the turns, which makes it unnecessary to do any new car testing on the city streets and nearby roads. The parking space behind the new office covers nearly one hundred thousand square feet of ground, and its use by office and factory employees tends to keep nearby streets free of parked cars.





Central Spring Co. Limited

Central Spring Company, Limited

The Central Spring Company a subsidiary of the Ontario Steel Products Ltd., was established in Oshawa in 1919, the head office being located in Gananoque.

The Company manufactures steel springs for automobiles, a large percentage of its output being supplied to the General Motors of Canada.

Last year (1927) over 400 tons of steel springs were manufactured each month in the Oshawa plant, which is in one unit devoted to the manufacture of one product. Raw material in the form of flat steel bars, pass in succession through furnaces, shaping machines and crude oil baths to tempering chambers where by special processing the spring leaves are given that perfection of enduring resiliency which is the mark of the Central Spring Company's product.

The Oshawa plant is one of the most important plants now operated by the Company and has extended its operation in keeping with the demand for its products.

The officers of the Company, with head office at Gananoque are as follows:—

President—Wallace Jones.

Vice-President and General Manager—W. T. Sampson.

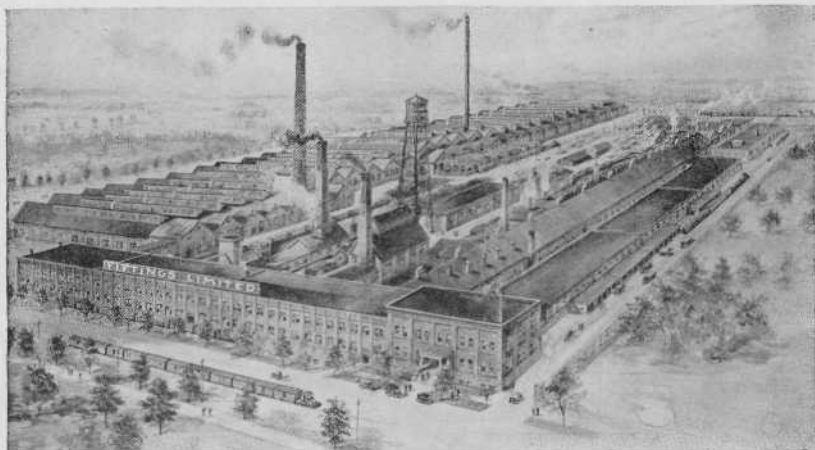
Sec.-Treas.—Ford Petch.

Sales Manager—G. G. Hood.

General Supt.—C. S. McKenzie, B.Sc.

Manager Oshawa Plant—T. A. Adair.





Fittings Limited

Fittings Limited

The firm of FITTINGS LIMITED, was founded in 1902 by Mr. J. D. STORIE. The first officers were, W. F. Cowan, President; J. D. Storie, Vice President and General Manager; H. T. Carswell, Secretary Treasurer.

The Company purchased the property known as the Oshawa Stove Company from John Bailes, and after remodelling the plant, started into the manufacture of pipe fittings, in a limited way, employing some 15 to 20 men.

Since that date, extensions to the buildings have been added from time to time as trade expansion made same necessary. The lines and sizes of fittings manufactured has been continuously added to, until at present not only is the line of screwed Malleable and Cast Fittings very complete, but a full line of Flanged Fittings is also manufactured, the same applies to Durham or Drainage Fittings, Railing Fittings, Rex Unions, Stop Cocks, etc.

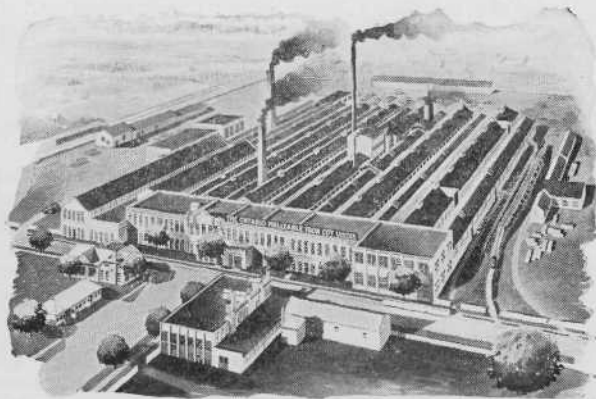
The firm also manufactures Chain, which is used extensively in saw mills, canneries, and on agricultural and conveying machinery. There are 100 men employed in this branch of the business.

The sister line of Pipe Fittings is the Valve business, and this firm is now manufacturing a complete line of Gate Valves. The firm lately decided to enter the Electrical field and are now manufacturing Conduit Fittings, which are used where electric wiring is installed in pipes or conduits.

Large Malleable and Grey Iron foundries have been built to produce the high grade castings required for the above mentioned products, which also enables the firm to supply high grade castings to other firms requiring same.

The Company now employs 650 men, owns 22 acres of land, 8 acres of which are covered by factory buildings.

Changes have been made in the personnel of the Company due to the regrettable passing away of both the President Mr. W. F. Cowan and Vice President, Mr. H. T. Carswell. Their interests were purchased by the founder, Mr. J. D. Storie, who now holds the position of President, while his three sons assist him in the management.



The Ontario Malleable Iron Company Limited

The ONTARIO MALLEABLE IRON COMPANY was founded in 1872 by the late Messrs. W. F. and John Cowan.

Prior to that period users of malleable iron castings had to import their requirements from the United States, there being no foundries of this class in Canada to supply the demand for Canadian trade. Two of the largest consumers of malleable castings at that time were located in Oshawa, viz, The Joseph Hall Reaper & Mower Company and Whiting & Cowan of Cedardale, makers of scythes, forks, hoes etc.

Partially owing to the local demand for castings for the above concerns as well as being partners in the latter mentioned Company, induced Messrs. Cowan to interest themselves in establishing a malleable foundry in Oshawa, and in co-operation with Messrs. Wood, Winterburn and Gardiner of Albany, New York, who were operating a large

malleable foundry there, the project was finally consummated on date instanced.

At that time agricultural implement concerns large and small were very numerous in Canada, and as all were users of malleable castings, a large and profitable trade was established by the new venture, particularly as the home product was found to be equal in quality with the imported article, aside from the convenience of obtaining supplies.

Of the many implement industries then in operation very few are now in existence, but owing to the great growth of the motor industry in later years, as well as the many other miscellaneous purposes for which malleable iron is required, the volume of business has been more than maintained.

Mr. D. S. Wood of Albany was the first President of the Company, followed at his death by the late Mr. John Cowan who was succeeded by his brother the late Mr. W. F. Cowan. The personnel of the Company at present is: F. W. Cowan, President; John Dyer, Vice President and General Manager; D. M. Smith, Secretary-Treasurer; G. B. Norris, Purchasing Agent and W. E. Clark, Superintendent.

On December 11th. 1894 the works were almost completely destroyed by fire, which necessitated a resort to buildings of a temporary character for some time. These were however replaced by permanent structures as expediency demanded, until the whole plant was completed on modern lines. The buildings together with the storage yard now cover an area of over ten acres. The plant equipment has always been maintained on a most efficient scale, making for a large production, and high status of material with prompt service to the consumer.

In addition to the numerous lines of castings produced by the Company a full equipment was added some two years ago for the production of pipe fittings of the latest design, and a large and increasing business is being experienced in this connection. The Company employees number some 500, and with the improved trade outlook which has taken place during the last year, together with the possibility of the maintenance of a staple tariff in Canada, the prospects are favourable for the further growth and expansion in the field of the Company's operations.



The Oriental Textiles Co., Limited.

The Oriental Textiles Company, Limited

The history of Oriental Textiles Company Ltd. dates back to 1909 when it was founded in Streetsville, Ontario. In 1911 when the mill dam was destroyed by flood the company moved to Oshawa and in 1917 the Company's plant was destroyed by fire.

The present company was founded and operated for some years by Mr. A. T. Baker of Philadelphia and passed into the hands of the present directorate consisting of:—
President and General Manager—R. W. Millichamp
Vice-Pres. and Treasurer—George E. Gooderham
T. D. Bailey, E. D. Gooderham, R. Millichamp

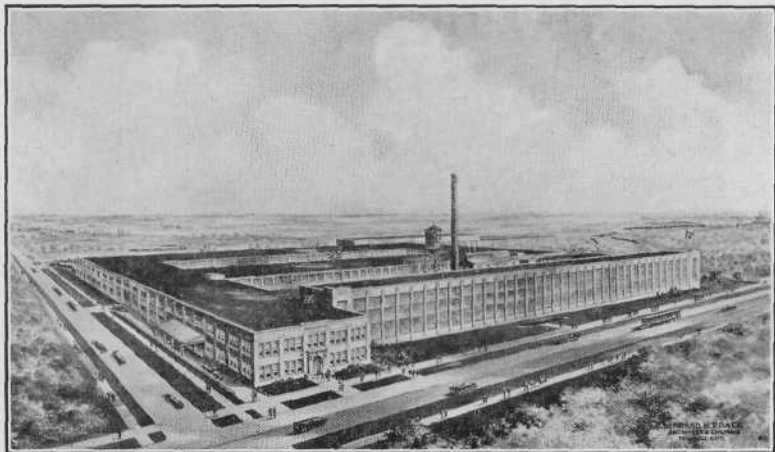
Manufacturers of plushes and velours, the Company's development has been extremely rapid, largely due to the requirements of the automobile industry.

The products of the Company, in competition with importations from Great Britain, France, Belgium and Germany, are able to hold their own in quality with any of the imported goods.

Located in a factory building, three storeys high with 70,000 square feet of floor space, it is equipped with the most modern machinery; 71 broad looms being in operation in 1928.

The total value of the Company's production in 1926 was over \$1,000,000 produced by 150 employees.





The Pedlar People Limited

The Pedlar People, Limited

One of the outstanding industries in Oshawa is operated by The Pedlar People Ltd. which was founded by the late G. H. Pedlar in 1861.

The main plant of The Pedlar People, Limited, covers approximately 7 acres, being the largest Factory of its kind under the British flag and giving steady employment to nearly 400 people.

In order to serve all parts of the Dominion efficiently, Branch Factories are located at Montreal, Amherst, Winnipeg and Vancouver, and Branch Offices at Montreal, Amherst, Ottawa, Toronto, London, Winnipeg, Regina, and Vancouver.

The Executive Offices are also located at Oshawa with a staff of 50 employees,—the Officials of the Company being:—

W. R. Geikie, President and General Manager; F. L. Mason, Secretary-Treasurer and Purchasing Agent; B. J. Brown, Sales, and Advertising Manager; P. A. Macdonald, Office Manager; J. A. Stanton, Works Manager; J. A. Morphy, Production Engineer.

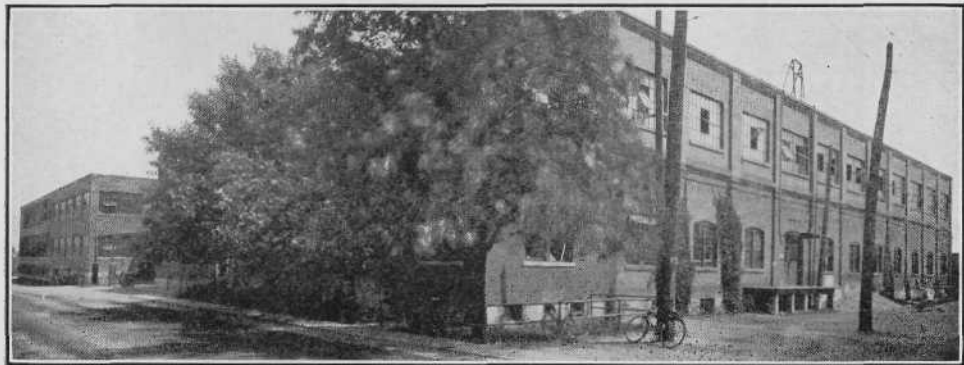
The Company also carries on an extensive export business to all corners of the Globe,—the principal countries being:—

Newfoundland, Japan, Argentine Republic, West Indies, South Africa, Australia, New Zealand and Great Britain.

Pedlar's Metal-Built Products are marketed through a Sales Organization embracing all parts of the Dominion and include the following materials:—

Metal Roofings and Sidings, ("George" Shingles, "Oshawa" Shingles, Cluster Spanish Tile, Nu-Roof, Corrugated Iron, Corro Crimp, Rock Faced Siding and Clapboard Siding), Toncan Culverts, Metal Flumes, Expanded Metal Lath, Rib Lath, Rib Fabric, Corner Beads, Floortyle, Steelcrete Re-inforcing, Eavetrough and Conductor Pipe, Metal Ceilings, Skylights, Ventilators, Cornices, Saino Firedoors, Metal Lumber, Base Screed, Picture Mould, Highway Signs, Metal Containers, Metal Mugs and Lupton Auto parts Systems.

The Plant of the Pedlar People, Limited, with its massive machinery and equipment is possibly the most interesting Factory in Oshawa and a trip through the plant is an education in itself. Visitors are given a hearty invitation by the Management to visit the Plant in operation.



W. E. Phillips Company, Limited

W. E. Phillips Company, Limited

The W. E. Phillips Company Ltd., one of Oshawa's comparatively new and leading industries commenced operations in the City early in 1922 in a building having 2500 square feet of floor space and each successive year has expanded and at the time of the publication of this article a further extension is being added to the plant.

For its products the Company has always found a ready market and is now manufacturing mouldings for interior decoration, picture frames, mirrors and fittings for automobiles, viz., instrument panels, door sills, fancy inlaid mouldings, windshields, body lights and rear vision mirrors.

In 1925 the Company utilized over a million square feet of plate glass for windshields, body lights and mirrors and 750,000 feet of lumber in mouldings and frames.

Not only has the plant in Oshawa been extended but agencies of the Company have been established in the leading Canadian cities, among them being the offices located in Vancouver and Toronto.

The officers of the Company are as follows.—

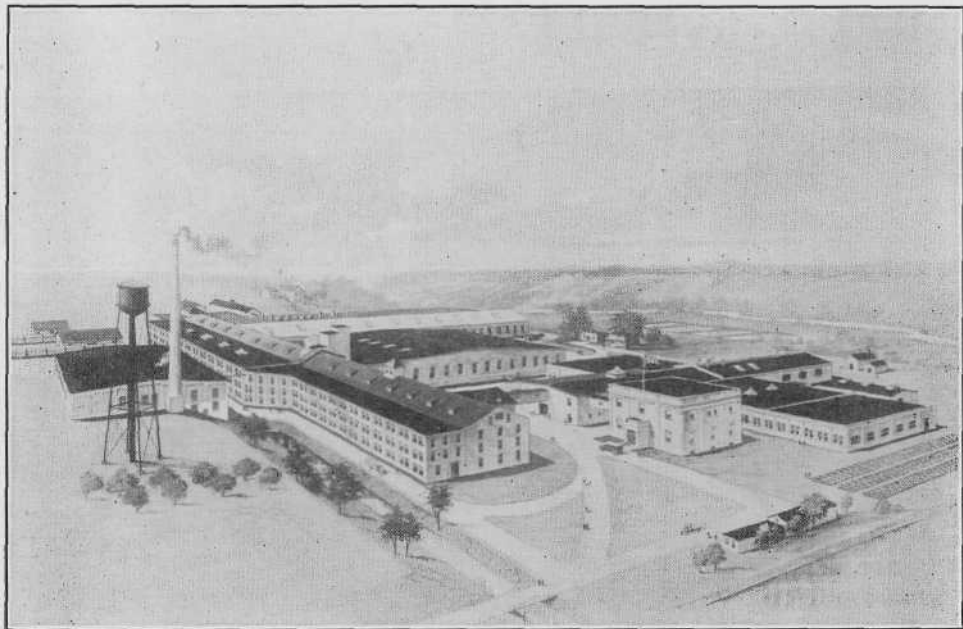
President and General Manager—Col. W. E. Phillips

Vice-President—A. M. Phillips

Sec. Treas.—E. Bateman

Asst. Manager—L. R. Scott





Robson Leather Company Limited

Robson Leather Company, Limited

No industry in Oshawa has a more distinguished historical connection than the Robson Leather Company Ltd. It was early in 1800 that Governor Simcoe suggested that a tannery should be established in Oshawa and to Jonathan Bartlett is extended the credit for action in establishing the plant prior to 1830. Interesting historical sketches could be given between that year and 1904 at which time the present Company was formed.

At the present time the Company manufactures upper leathers for shoes, including chrome patent leather under the trade mark "Black Beauty" and all varieties of leathers used in the manufacture of the upper part of shoes. Leather for the soles of shoes and staple leathers are not made by the Robson Company.

Hides used in the tannery come from Java, India and China while a small percentage are obtained from South America and South Africa. The leather made by the Robson Leather Company is shipped to manufacturers of boots and shoes throughout Canada, the United States and Great Britain. By-products are sold to makers of glue or fertilizer and scraps are sent to button factories where they are used as covering.

As the trade has warranted it, additions have been made to the plant which last year had a capacity of one thousand hides a day.

The present executive officers of the Company are:—

President—Charles Robson.

Sec'y-Treas.—H. P. Schell.

Superintendent—A. E. Barton.

Sales Manager—G. M. Jacobs.

Accountant—L. C. James.



Schofield Woollen Company, Limited

Schofield Woollen Company, Limited

Established in 1892, the Schofield Woollen Company, Ltd., may claim to be one of Oshawa's oldest industries. Prior to 1892 Jonathan Schofield and his son John were in a similar line of business in Paris, Ontario, where the mill was totally destroyed by fire and the operations of the Company were moved to Oshawa.

The Company is noted for its "St. George Brand" of men's underwear which is produced to the extent of 125 dozen garments daily.

Very little cotton is used in the better grades of Canadian Underwear and in the Schofield products it is over 90% pure wool. Arriving in bales weighing from 300 to 1000 pounds, the wool is first thoroughly scoured and cleaned, prepared for carding and spinning and made into yarn of different sizes and weights. The yarn is then knitted by machinery into cloth which after being washed and bleached is cut into garments and after being trimmed and finished is ready for the market.

The Schofield Woollen Company does very little export trade but its products may be found in nearly every town and city in the Dominion of Canada.

President—Chas. Schofield.

Vice President—A. Schofield.

Secretary Treasurer—E. A. Schofield.





Williams Piano Company Limited

The Williams Piano Company, Limited

The Williams Piano Co. Ltd. was founded in 1849 in Toronto by the late R. S. Williams. About 1887 the plant was moved to Oshawa with the late Robt. Williams as President. In the year 1901 Mr. Fred Bull, who was then Sales Manager of the Mason & Risch Piano Co. joined the Williams Piano Co. as Vice President and Sales Manager, later becoming President which position he still holds.

Mr. D. B. Carlyle, who is now Vice President and General Manager, joined the firm in 1919.

The Williams Piano Co. at one time built pipe organs and small instruments but discontinued these lines and took up the building of player piano actions. This line of their business they recently sold to J. M. Loose & Sons of Toronto. Since then Mr. Carlyle has been on the watch for some article that could be built advantageously in the space formerly used for pipe organs and later player actions. Early this year he decided on Radios and the success the Company has met with already has amply justified his move.

The Company has already had Radio business from Coast to Coast and so enthusiastically have their Radios been received by dealers that it looks as though additions to the plant would soon have to be undertaken.

With the introduction of radio Mr. D. M. Hall, who has filled different positions with the Company since 1903, the last nine years as representative, was called in to take charge of production. Mr. A. Barton who was formerly district Sales Manager for the Gerhard Heintzman Co. succeeded Mr. Hall as Canadian Representative for pianos.

The Radio sales force consists of Mr. L. M. Cassels who will cover eastern Ontario and part of Quebec. He has been for ten years with the Williams Piano Company, most of the time being devoted to the sales end. Mr. J. L. G. Stuart experienced as a construction and sales engineer will cover Western Ontario. Mr. H. J. Munro will cover central and northern Ontario. He has had considerable experience in radio, being formerly in charge of the radio division of Moore & Hughes and prior to that time in charge of Hyslop Bros. radio department.

GENERAL MOTORS OF CANADA
LIMITED

PRESIDENTS
OFFICE

OSHAWA, ONT.

July 19-1928.

Gentlemen:

Oshawa has always been the home of an exceptionally fine class of mechanics, and during the fifty-one years we have been established here, we have gathered around us one of the best groups of workmen to be found anywhere in the world.

While we have retained most of these, still it is with great pride that we can point to many men, who worked with us as apprentices, who have gone far afield and made marks for themselves practically all over the world.

Being situated on the two great trans-continental lines of railway, so efficiently and thoroughly served by the Oshawa Railway, our shipping facilities are unequalled and certainly not surpassed.

The City has always been exceedingly friendly towards its industries, and any manufacturing plant looking for a location would be made at home here, cordially received, and welcomed.

RSM-AHH.

Sincerely yours,

Oshawa Chamber of Commerce,
Oshawa, Ontario.

W.R. Gaskie

W. R. GASKIE
PRESIDENT AND GENERAL MANAGER

BRANCHES
MONTREAL, QUE.
OTTAWA, ONT.
TORONTO, ONT.
WINDSOR, ONT.
WINNIPEG, MAN.
VANCOUVER, B.C.

ESTABLISHED 1870
"KEEPING EVERLASTINGLY UP TO DATE SUCCESS"



7000 LBS. PER
SHEET
STEEL
AND
IRON
PLATE

THE PEDLAR PEOPLE LIMITED

MANUFACTURERS OF

ARCHITECTURAL SHEET METAL BUILDING MATERIAL

TO INSURE PROMPTNESS
PLEASE REPLY
ATTENTION OF

Address All Communications to the Company

The Oshawa Chamber of Commerce,
Oshawa,
Canada.

Oshawa, Canada,
July 17th.,
1928.

ALL AGREEMENTS MADE CONTINGENT UPON STRIKES, FIRES, ACCIDENTS, OR CAUSES BEYOND CONTROL

Attention Mr. Leon Fraser, Secretary.

Dear Sir,-

In answer to your letter of the 13th. inst., we are very pleased to enclose you herewith a short history of our plant, giving the information asked for, also a cut of our factory buildings.

Referring to your request for reasons why we, as a Company, are satisfied to manufacture in Oshawa, would say, that being part and parcel of the City, having commenced in a very modest way when the city itself was a town of very small size, and having grown up with the town - we feel that considerable portion of our firm's success is owing to our having started in a city (or town as it was in those days) offering as many advantages as Oshawa. To put it briefly, Oshawa has always been in a position to offer the best of transportation, cheap electrical power, the best of banking facilities, and a very happy labour condition. Not many towns the size of Oshawa could offer all these advantages, and we are very fortunate indeed, in being citizens of such a city.

Yours very truly,

THE PEDLAR PEOPLE LIMITED.

Per: *W.R. Gaskie*
W.R. GASKIE,
PRESIDENT AND GENERAL MANAGER.

DIC-WRG/C-
ENCL.

MAKING UP
FLOORING & CO.
LONDON,
ENGLAND.
BIRMINGHAM.
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.
GLASGOW.
MANCHESTER.
LIVERPOOL.
BRIGHTON.
GLASGOW.
LONDON.
BIRMINGHAM.
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.
GLASGOW.
MANCHESTER.
LIVERPOOL.
BRIGHTON.



CARL J. STORIE
"WILLIAMS"
P.O. BOX 1008
OSHAWA, ONT.
CANADA

THE WILLIAMS PIANO CO. LIMITED
WILLIAMS NEW SCHEPERS
OSHAWA, CANADA

July 20th, 1928.

The Oshawa Chamber Of Commerce,
Oshawa,
Ont.

Dear Sirs:-

A few of the reasons we are
satisfied to manufacture in Oshawa are:-

1. Fair banking arrangements.
2. High class labour.
3. Good railway connections, and the hope that in the near future we will have a harbour.

Yours very truly,

THE WILLIAMS PIANO CO. LTD.

Carl J. Storie

DIRECTOR -

DMR/DT

J. C. STORIE
PRESIDENT

A. G. STORIE
VICE PRESIDENT

E. J. STORIE
SEC. TREAS.



EXECUTIVE OFFICES

OSHAWA, CAN. July 19th., 1928.

Mr. Leon Fraser,
Secretary and Industrial Commissioner,
Oshawa Chamber of Commerce,
Oshawa, Ont.

Dear Sir:-

In reply to your inquiry as to why we are satisfied to
manufacture in the City of Oshawa.

We are satisfied because we have all the conveniences
required by a manufacturer to do business.

We have excellent shipping facilities being served by four
Railroad sidings into our yard, and all cars are handled by the
Oshawa Electric Railway Company from the Canadian Pacific Rail-
way and the Canadian National Railway and placed right at our
shipping or unloading doors.

Oshawa is well situated geographically being in the heart
of Ontario, which is quite an advantage in securing business in
Ontario.

We also have good Theatres and excellent Parks for recreation
and amusement for our people.

Yours very truly,

A. G. Storie V.P.
FITTINGS LIMITED:

AGS/MC.

Canada

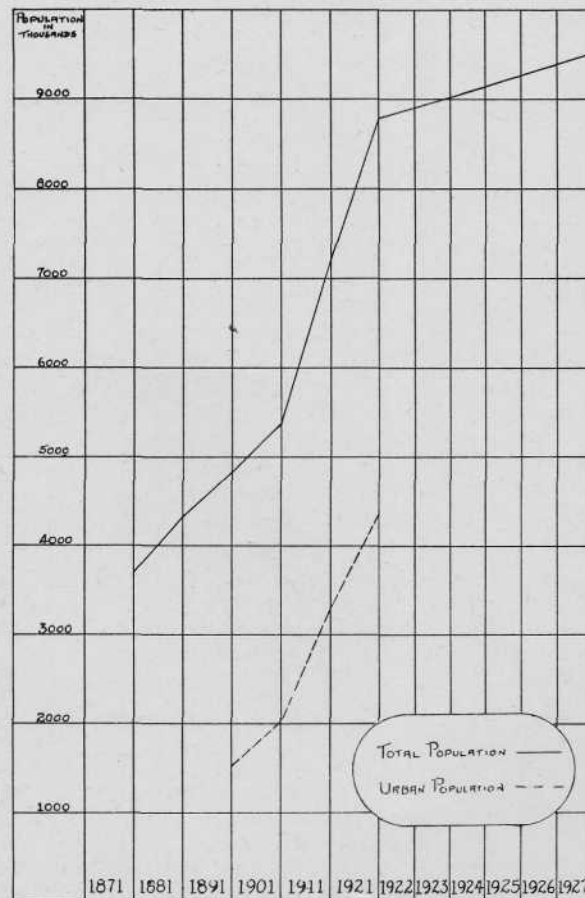
Area and Population

Provinces & Districts	Land Sq. Miles	Sq. Miles Total	Est. Pop. 1927	Pop. per 1927	Sq. M. 1921
Alberta	252,925	255,285	617,000	2.44	2.30
British Columbia .	353,416	355,855	575,000	1.63	1.48
Manitoba	231,926	251,832	647,000	2.8	2.64
New Brunswick ..	27,911	27,985	411,000	14.72	13.9
Nova Scotia	21,068	21,428	543,000	25.77	24.86
Ontario	365,880	407,262	3,187,000	8.71	8.01
Prince Edward Is..	2,184	2,184	86,700	39.7	40.57
Quebec	690,865	706,834	2,604,000	3.77	3.4
Saskatchewan	243,382	251,700	836,000	3.43	3.13
N.W. Territories..	1,207,926	1,242,224	9,050	.007	.005
Yukon	206,427	207,076	3,470	.017	.02
Canada Total	3,603,910	3,729,665	9,519,220	2.64	2.43

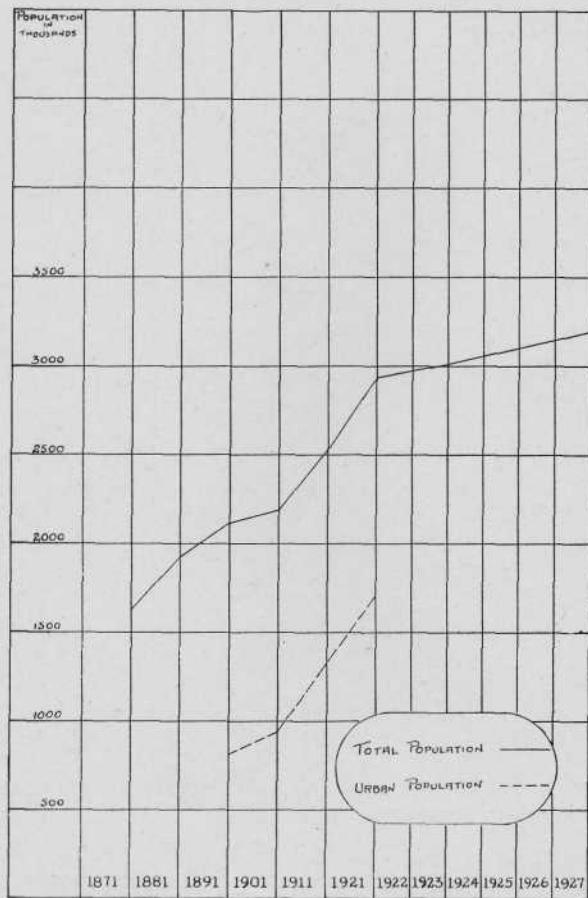
Distance from Oshawa to Principal Outside Points

	Miles		Miles
Amherst, N.S.	914	N. Westminster, B.C.	2730
Brandon, Man.	1398	New York, N.Y.	464
Buffalo, N.Y.	132	North Bay, Ont.	242
Calgary, Alta.	2097	Ottawa, Ont.	243
Chicago, Ill.	544	Port Arthur, Ont.	841
Cobalt, Ont.	345	Quebec, Que.	476
Cochrane, Ont.	496	Regina, Sask.	1621
Dawson City, Yukon ..	4225	Rossland, B.C.	2430
Detroit, Mich.	260	Sydney, N.S.	1216
Edmonton, Alta.	2113	St. John, N.B.	778
Fort William, Ont.	845	Toronto, Ont.	32
Halifax, N.S.	1053	Vancouver, B.C.	2738
London, England	3462	Victoria, B.C.	2822
London, Ont.	143	Winnipeg, Man.	1265
Montreal, Que.	302		

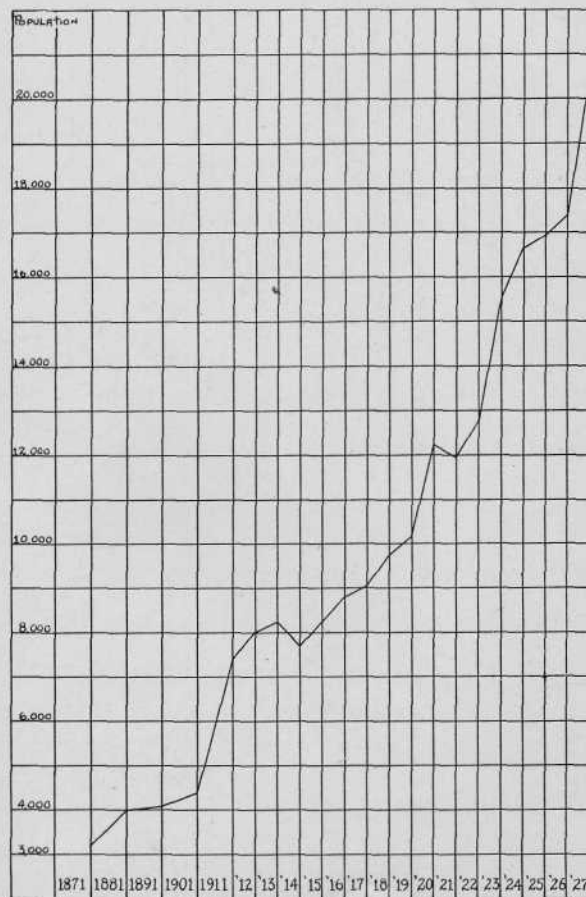
POPULATION CANADA, 1871-1927



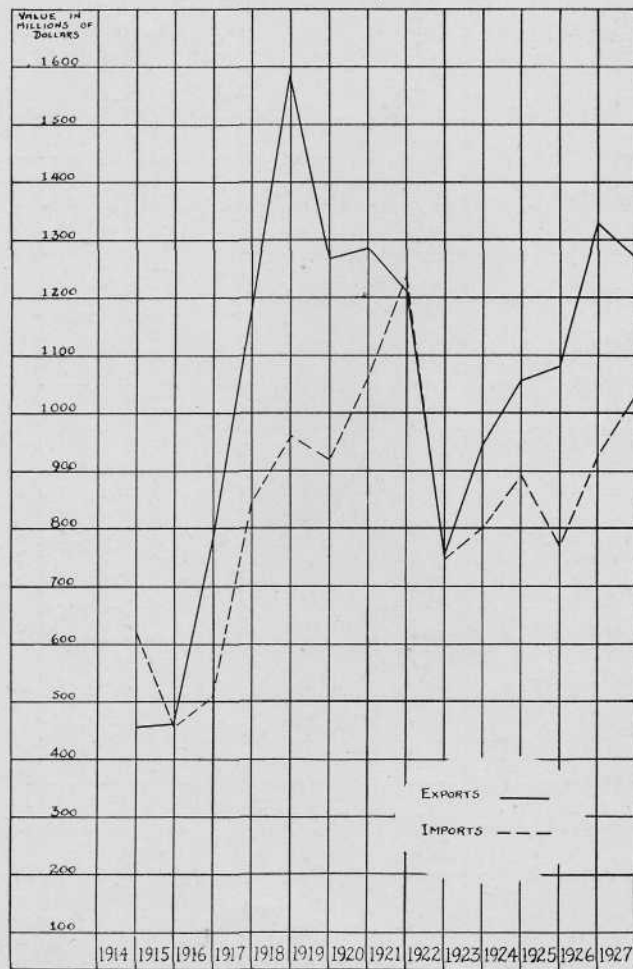
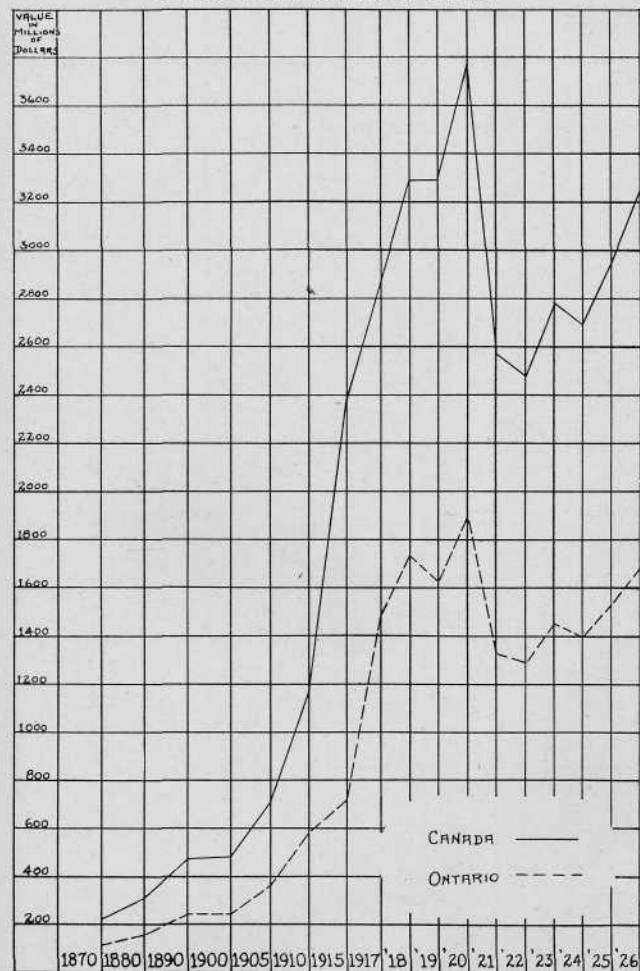
POPULATION ONTARIO, 1871-1927



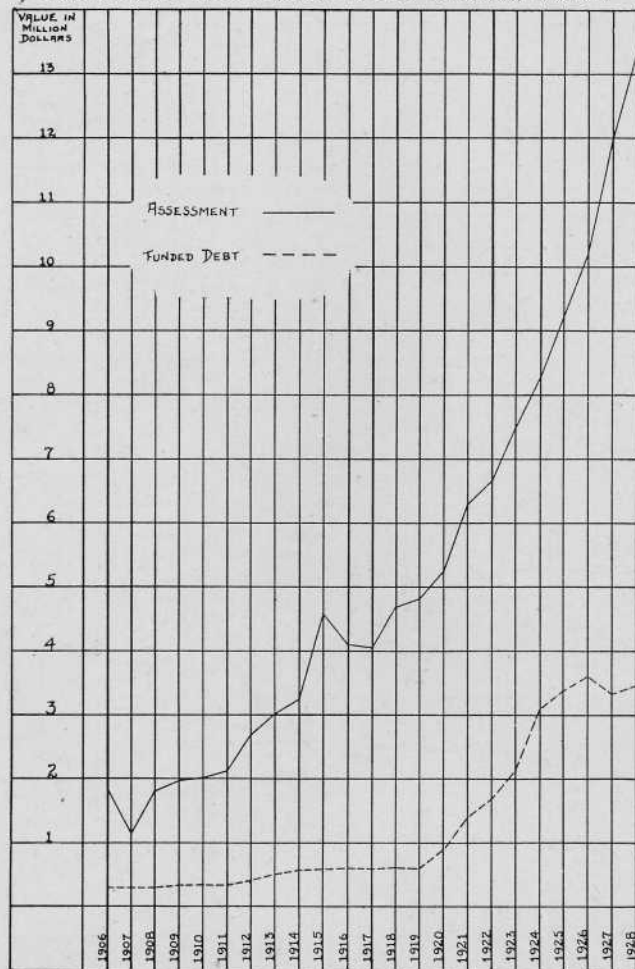
POPULATION OSHAWA, 1871-1927



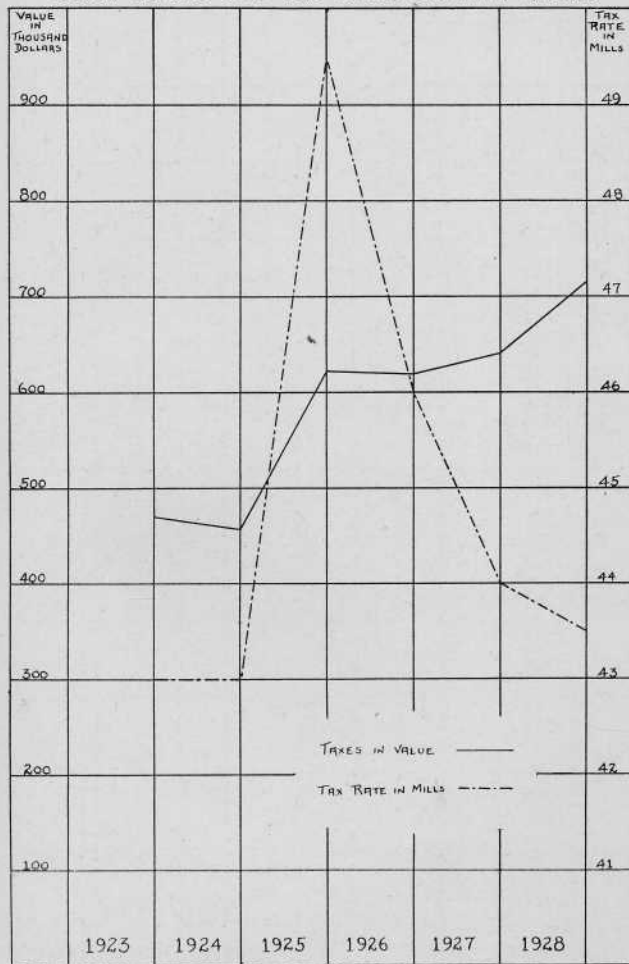
CANADIAN TRADE, 1914-1927

VALUE OF MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS
CANADA AND ONTARIO, 1870-1926

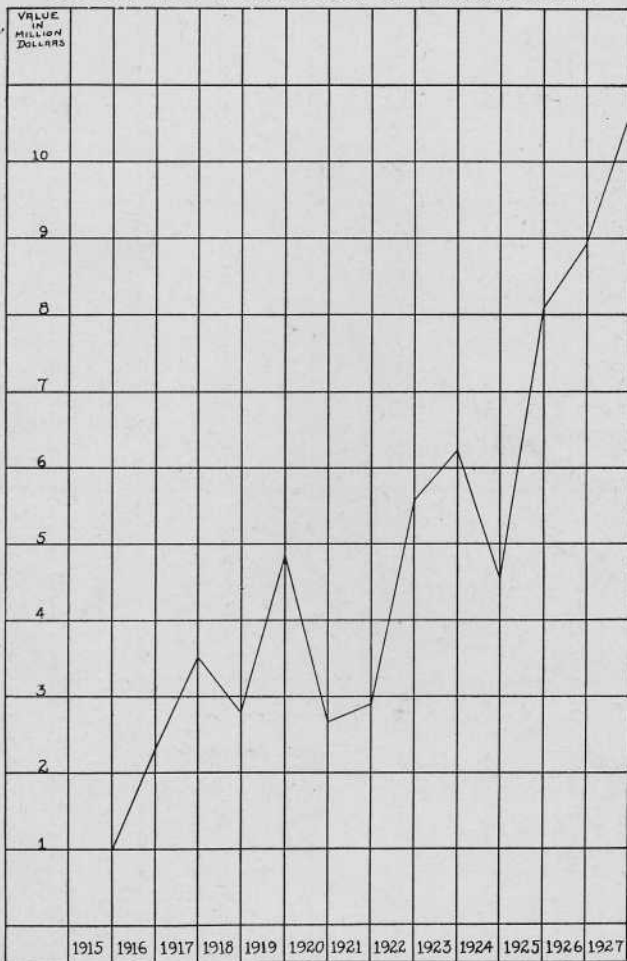
ASSESSMENT AND FUNDED DEBT, OSHAWA, 1906-1928



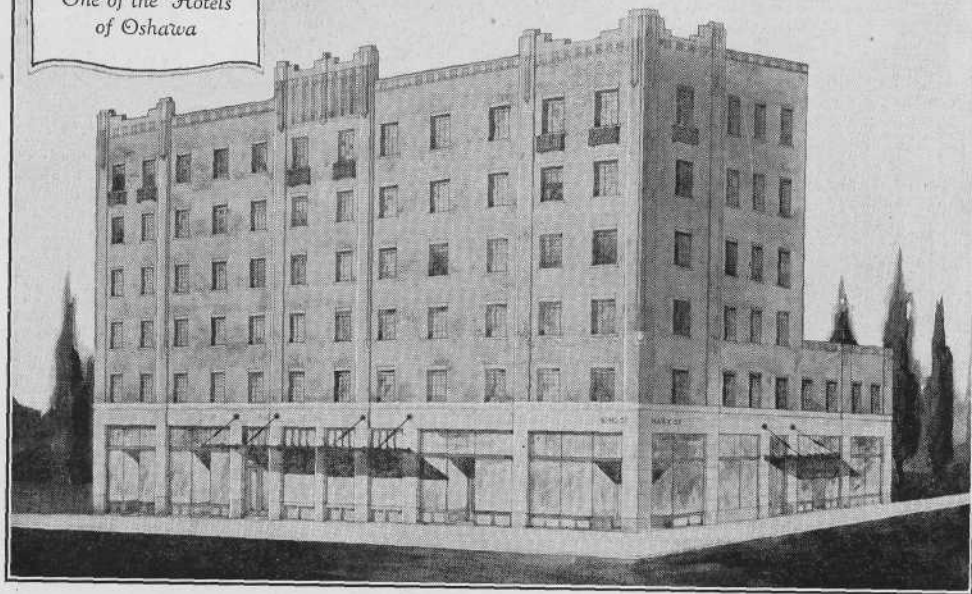
TAXES LEVIED AND TAX RATE, OSHAWA, 1923-1928

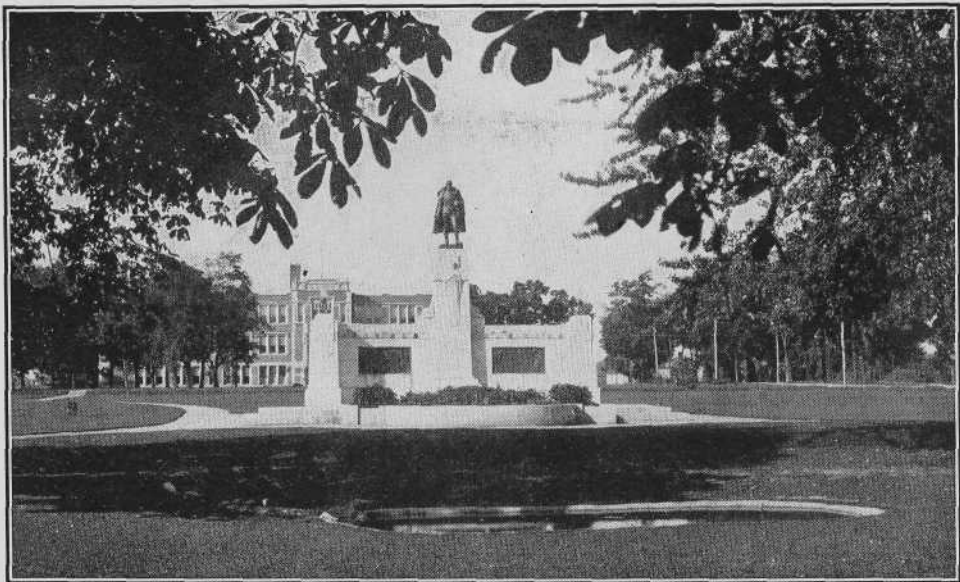


CUSTOMS AND EXCISE RECEIPTS, OSHAWA, 1915-1927



One of the Hotels
of Oshawa





The Great War Memorial
"The Garden of the Unforgotten"
A memorial of which Oshawa citizens are justly proud